

## New York Tribune.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

**CITY**—Stock market was irregular. Ex-Senator Pettigrew, a Champ Clark stalwart, assured Colonel Roosevelt that many Democrats in South Dakota would support the founder of the third party. The police have eliminated all the persons previously suspected in the Bronx murder case. Roosevelt adherents from twenty counties formally launched the National Progressive party in New York State, amid great enthusiasm. Hearings in Harry K. Thaw's third attempt to leave Matamoras came to an end and a decision is likely within two weeks. Engineers reported to the Board of Estimate how \$700,000 a year could be saved in the public school appropriation. Opinion in the Chamber of Commerce seems to lean toward discrimination in favor of coastwise vessels using the Panama Canal. Many of the more important money lenders have promised the District Attorney to go out of business.

**MEXICAN**—President Taft's forces will be thoroughly organized for the active campaign, "Work" being their slogan, and Chairman Hillies will set the pace. It was said at Washington, that the British note protesting against the provision for free tolls for American ships in the Panama Canal bill was received by the State Department. The note may result in a controversy which will cause the whole matter to be referred to the Hague. Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, began his campaign against the bill by a vigorous attack on the men and newspapers he declared had conspired to drive him from public office. The House voted to impeach Judge Robert W. Archibald, of the Commerce Court, and managers were named to present the impeachment to the Senate. Senator Duffell, of Washington, opened an insurgent fight against confirmation of the President's nominee for postmaster of Savannah. A total of \$1,000,000 was raised for the National Committee in 1904 for Theodore Roosevelt, according to George B. Cortelyou's testimony at Washington before a Senate committee. Between army officers and lawmakers are attracting wide attention, and are expected to result in harmonious progress toward a satisfactory reorganization of the army.

**FOREIGN**—The commander of the Cuban government troops formally turned over the province of Oriente to the civil authorities, declaring the rebellion at an end. A report on the shooting of United States soldiers by Panama police showed that the police had insufficient provocation for their act. A proclamation issued in Mexico promised amnesty to all rebels who surrendered within ten days. Portuguese rebels retired to the mountains after severe defeat. A detachment of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston arrived from London.

**THE WEATHER**—Indications for today: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 62.

**THE PITFALLS OF A SCHOLAR.**

The business of being a scholar in politics clearly has its trials, and Governor Wilson's desire when entering on the career for an anchor to windward in the shape of a Carnegie pension was not uncautionary. He may have foreseen that the professional habit of expounding opinions on all sorts of public questions made his political life a particularly poor risk. The sword of Damocles hangs over him.

Congressman Hill's quotations from a speech delivered by Dr. Wilson as recently as June 13, 1909, on "unprofitable servants," are most inconvenient, coming on the very day when the Governor was submitting himself to the inspection of Mr. Samuel Gompers with a view to the affixing of the union label on his candidacy. Mr. Gompers will scarcely approve these views of the trend of unionism.

You know what the usual stand of the employer is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trade unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skilful of his fellows can do within the hours allowed to a day's labor, and no one may work off hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum.

The anti-unionism and contempt of court planks of the Baltimore platform can hardly reconcile union labor to a candidate who says that through its methods "the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants."

Of course, the Governor can assure Mr. Gompers that he didn't really mean what he seemed to say, just as he assured the "unlikely fellows" from the South of Europe that he had the utmost respect for their noble fatherlands and the naturalized voters coming from them. Even if he did mean it, he is entitled to change his opinions. He wanted Mr. Bryan knocked "into a cocked hat" only to discover later that he was the "one fixed point in the Democracy." He taught the folly and wickedness of radical doctrines at Princeton only to discover that he had been teaching "bosh." He leaned long on the bosom of George Harvey only to discover that it was tainted by "the interests." He has declared the Democratic theory that protection was unconstitutional to be unsound only to find himself committed by his platform to that theory.

With his record as a scholar behind him, Dr. Wilson needs an open mind—and he has one. He rapidly readsjusts it, in spite of its single track character, to new conditions. Like Saul of Tarsus he may be transformed on the instant by a vision of new truth. Only Saul's transformation didn't happen to him in this

with his immediate material and political interests, and a skeptical world may think that Dr. Wilson's is. That is one of the trials which the teacher who seeks votes must expect. If he stands by inconvenient opinions, his popularity is endangered. If he changes them, he creates suspicion, either of his sincerity or of the quality and fitness for political leadership of a mind which could long and confidently teach false doctrines. What assurance can it give that its future judgments will be any sounder than its past? Verily, the scholar of politics moves amid pitfalls.

## DOUBLE DEALERS.

The refusal of the Republican State Convention in Iowa to endorse the national ticket and platform was a shameful exhibition of bad faith and cowardice. The Republicans of Iowa sent twenty-six delegates to the Chicago convention and sixteen of them voted for President Taft's renomination. Through its representatives, fairly chosen, the Republican party in Iowa contributed to frame the national platform and select the national ticket, and the state organization was bound in honor to accept a result which it had itself labored to bring about.

Yet so fearful were the candidates for Congress and the state officers, recently nominated at a primary, of exciting the hostility of ex-Republicans about to enter a new third party that they influenced the state convention to repudiate a manifest obligation and to put the organization in the attitude of washing its hands of all responsibility for the fate of the national ticket. The local candidates are eagerly soliciting the support of non-Republicans and paying a dishonorable price for it, while they are at the same time claiming party regularity and demanding assistance from genuine Republicans. Such duplicity is contemptible and those who practice it are entitled to no respect from men who believe that some degree of fair dealing and moral courage is essential, even in politics.

It is refreshing to see a Progressive Republican newspaper of the status of "The Des Moines Register and Leader" denounce such shiftness both as bad strategy and bad morals. "The Register and Leader" is for Cummins and against Taft in the pre-convention canvass, but it sees clearly that the Republican organization in Iowa, having freely participated in the President's renomination, cannot now with any respect turn its back on him and sell him out for local advantage. It said the other day:

There is an easy assumption on the part of many that the Republican party organization can be sloughed off in a state like Iowa much as an old coat can be thrown off in a bag. But those who have had any experience with breaking up the established relations of politics will know that there will be a degree of heat generated before the old coat is torn off the shoulders of Republicanism that will make the natural temperature of the dog days seem mild indeed. . . . If we are to form a new party there is only one way, and that is to make it new. Let us not deceive ourselves that we can be new party as to one office and old party as to the other. . . . No four weeks of heated campaign will have passed until the folly of that assumption will have been proved to the satisfaction of everybody.

The state convention has now adopted the policy of being new party as to one office and old party as to others. But we are confident that Iowa will not stand for such crooked dealing. It ought to be easy for the real Republicans in the state to call the double dealers to account and make them say definitely whether they are operating inside the party or outside.

## ENGLAND AND THE CANAL.

The brief explanatory communication sent by the British Charge d'Affaires to the State Department yesterday indicates that the British exceptions to our pending isthmian canal legislation relate to the proposed exemption of American coastwise traffic from tolls, to the exclusion of railroad-owned ships from the canal and to the tentative exemption from tolls of American ships subject to being taken by the government in an emergency.

There can be no question that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty gives the United States the right to make any rules and regulations, including tolls, for canal traffic that may seem good to it, the only stipulations being that all rules shall apply equally to the shipping of all nations and that the tolls shall be just and equitable. Now, waiving the contention that the stipulation of uniformity refers only to other nations, this country being free to make any discrimination in its own favor, it is difficult to see in what way either of the proposed regulations would conflict with those provisions of the treaty. The United States is inhibited from creating new discriminations, but it is certainly not required to abolish discriminations already and for a long time existing. It is the shipping law of the United States which excludes British shipping from whatever advantages are enjoyed by our coastwise trade. The proposed exemption from tolls is not in favor of American shipping *per se*, but in favor of shipping plying between American ports. If British or other foreign vessels were engaged in traffic between American ports they would be entitled to the exemption just as much as American coasters. The fact that they are barred from such traffic and therefore from such exemption is the result of our shipping law, a century old. We cannot be expected to repeal that law on account of the isthmian canal, and it can scarcely be demonstrated that there can be discrimination against one thing and in favor of another when the two do not and for antecedent causes can not come into competition.

The other potential provision of the bill, excluding railroad-owned ships from the canal, is as yet of too uncertain standing to merit very serious consideration. The Senate committee has already materially changed it from the form in which it was passed by the House, and further changes are not improbable. But if it should be adopted in such a form as to exclude all railroad-owned ships from the canal we cannot see that it would violate the principle of entire equality among nations which is established in the treaty. It would exclude railroads and those owned by American railroads alike. There would be no discrimination. There is, of course, the additional question whether the charges proposed are just and equitable, as the treaty provides they must be, and it might be possible to stretch that requirement so as to cover all rules and regulations as well as the tolls. Even so, it would be a difficult matter to prove that the proposed exclusion was unjust or inequitable.

It would be an extraordinary thing for such representations to be made concern-

ing pending legislation excepting upon the basis of treaty rights, and even then it would be more usual to await complete enactment and the consequent ascertainment of the effect of the legislation. Nevertheless, it is quite possible to make representations concerning pending legislation in an entirely inoffensive and amiable manner. It is obviously better to have laws made right and have them subjected to contention and dispute after they have been made and whatever contributions to that end should be welcome. Great Britain has, by virtue of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, a legitimate interest in canal legislation, and that interest may be expressed, even at this early stage of the legislation, without imputation or suspicion of undue interference in American domestic affairs. From the slow rate of progress which Congress has thus far made in the matter, and from the prospect of further delay resulting from disagreement between the two houses, there can be little doubt that there will be ample time for giving a considerable hearing to the British representations before the date of final enactment.

## AN HONEST ROOSEVELT ELECTOR.

If political honor were universal all the followers of Colonel Roosevelt who have been nominated as electors by the Republican party either would pursue the course adopted by the Maryland elector: who announces that he feels bound, if elected, to cast his vote for Mr. Taft in spite of his personal preferences or would withdraw from the ticket. Only these two courses are honorable. To remain on the ticket as Republicans, inviting the votes of Republicans, while intending to vote for the candidate of another party, is to perpetrate a fraud. It can have no other purpose than to disfranchise intending Republican voters, as specifically in Kansas, it is said, or to deceive them.

As this Maryland elector says, he was put on the ticket with the understanding that he would support the Republican candidate for President to be chosen at the Republican National Convention, whoever he might be. That is the tacit understanding with every elector chosen. To carry it out has always been held to be a solemn obligation, so solemn that in all the history of the national elections since the party system and national conventions developed no elector has ever violated it.

The colonel's followers have not produced a single argument to justify their course of nominating as Republican electors men who are not Republicans at all, but who intend to vote against the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President. It is a steal, pure and simple, of the Republican party's name and place on the ballot.

## CHARACTERLESS CRIMINALITY.

Once more the familiar tale of the trusted employe who steals his employer's cash to spend it along the White Way in "buying time" is spread on the police records. Once more the story of the double life is set forth in all its sordid details—model husband and father over in Brooklyn, dissolute libertine in the flashy cities of the Tenderloin. And it was not a hairbrained youth of whom this record runs; it was the father of three children who declared in empty bravado to the detectives arresting him: "I've had the fun and I'm willing to pay the price. But if you'll lend me a revolver I'll shoot myself right here, 'rather than go to prison.'"

Of the man's lost apparently little or none went even to make more comfortable the lot of the faithful wife who refuses to believe him a thief. He stole to have his miserable "fun"; to gratify bestial appetites which even the most elementary realization of his duties as husband and father should have banished. He went on his prolonged debauch without a trace of originality. He seems altogether to have been a thoughtless, spineless, characterless individual. Unfortunately, his case is not an isolated one; his type is well known to the police of every city. Contemplation of it inspires profound longing for an educational system which can be guaranteed to put character into the youth of the land rather than an ill-digested mass of book stuffing.

## CHICAGO BOLTS.

It must be that the air of Chicago contains some principle which fosters and develops the bolt germ. How else can be explained the threats of the State, but the fact of the National Education Association to set up an organization of their own because Miss Strachan was not elected president at the organization's national convention held in that city? The formation of the Bull Moose party of itself would not have led to an indictment of Chicago. It might have passed as an isolated case of peculiar type, the symptoms of which had been evident for a long time. But the Strachan case is the entire situation at a different basis.

Chicago prides itself on being the big, busy heart of the big, bustling Middle West. It is a community representative of that section, which has as a part of general motto "Get what you start after." That may be a very good principle in business, or love, or war, but it can be carried to an extreme. It may become so developed in an individual that he loses all proper perspective and fails to recognize either the rights of others or personal limitations. That state of affairs is not conducive to peace and harmony and organized effort. Organizations which have gone so far in communal effort as to have national conventions, whether they be political bodies or other bands, naturally put much trust in the value and efficacy of organized effort. Naturally they don't want their conventions to produce bolts.

It seems to be up to Chicago to prove to the nation at large that it doesn't foster the bolt microbe or remain forever damned as a convention city.

## A HIDEOUS PHENOMENON.

The worst feature, in a broad view of the case, of the recent tragedy near Corona Park is not the pitious fate of Julia Connors nor yet the fiendish brutality of her slayer, but rather the preposterous moral perversity of Florence Molz. This young child promptly came forward with a volunteer story of the crime, alleging that she had witnessed the beginning of it and had herself narrowly escaped being also a victim, giving a circumstantial and astounding tale of vicious and criminal practices and positively identifying the alleged criminal. Later she confessed that every word had been sheer fabrication, and the net results were that an innocent man was brought under suspicion, that the police were hampered and delayed and that the guilty man was aided to escape.

This is, we say, the worst feature of the case, for it shows what danger there

is of miscarriages of justice. It inevitably suggests the inquiry how many such children have given such testimony without its falsity ever being detected. In many cases the testimony of children has been essential and has been convincing. Men have been sent to prison if not to the scaffold on the strength of it. Often special weight has been given to it because of the supposedly ingenuous integrity of the childish mind. Certainly such testimony as that which Florence Molz gave to the police would, if uncontradicted, have great force in court, and it would be the very thing which would most surely and swiftly rouse to the killing point the vengeful passions of a mob. It is not comfortable to think of the possibility that such testimony has heretofore produced its natural effect, or that it may hereafter do so.

Such preposterous depravity would seem to involve an almost wholly abnormal state of mind, perverted, depraved, degenerate; and yet highly gifted with imagination and invention, or at least with extraordinarily clever imitative powers. Those baser qualities may be partly acquired through the vicious companionships of the street and partly through the witnessing of moving picture shows in which illicit and criminal practices are more or less directly exhibited or at least suggested. Possibly to some extent they may be native and primal, like the "confessions" of Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In any case such a manifestation, with the reasonable assumption that it is not solitary but may be duplicated many times, calls for the most thoughtful attention of penologists and of all who have to do with social morals.

## BULL MOOSINGS.

The four years of his (Mr. Roosevelt's) administration did not give him time enough to do more than make a beginning. The Outlook.

So it is not a third but only a second cup of coffee that is demanded.

In Illinois there will be a candidate for Governor who repudiates the nomination of Mr. Taft as fraudulent and invalid, and who will support Mr. Roosevelt, and the Progressive party for which he stands.

Governor Deneen was chosen to run by "the people" in the same primary which instructed the Illinois delegates for Mr. Roosevelt. But unless he joins the Third Term party movement the people's endorsement will not be regarded.

## THE PRICE OF MILK.

Producers Says Consumer Already Pays Enough.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I was greatly interested in the article in this morning's Tribune attributing the decreased supply of milk, with the probability of an increase in price to the condition occurs, reports rush to some city dealer, and the first thing he suggests is to raise the price to the consumer, who is already paying all the article is worth; or he will say that a raise in price to the farmer is considered. Do you know what one of the largest dealers paid the farmer for June? It was 34 cents for a can of 40 quarts. The New York Milk and Cream Exchange paid at the same time, 2 cents a quart, or 12 cents a can.

I have been keeping back several cans of milk daily to make butter for my own use. With butter at 35 cents a pound and skim milk at 20 cents a can, it nets me \$1.60 a can. The exchange says they cannot afford to raise the price, as the large dealer is already cutting in on their trade, buying milk so much cheaper. Feed is from \$1.75 to \$2.00 a ton higher. If a fair price were paid, milk would be produced near by, instead of sending to Canada and the extreme northern part of the state.

## DAIRYMAN.

Washingtonville, N. Y., July 11, 1912.

## GREASING THE RAILS.

Advocated as a Means of Retarding the Speed of Trains.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I was much interested in the report published in to-day's Tribune of the evidence taken in the investigation of the train wreck on the Lackawanna Railroad, and would like to ask if it would not be possible to check the force of a train by greasing the tracks.

The trainmen testified, according to your report, that he went back half a mile to warn the approaching train. Suppose he had been supplied with a can of oil or grease or kerosene, and after going the rear, say, three hundred yards, had greased the rails for one hundred feet or more, and had then hurried further back and greased the rails again.

No serious harm could have been done and the speed of the coming train might have been checked, and perhaps stopped, even if the engineer had become temporarily incapacitated.

Public opinion will probably ridicule this suggestion, but nevertheless if the plan had been adopted in the case referred to the result might not have been so terrible. Softsoap has been put to many uses, some of which are not creditable, none so important as that suggested. J. G. W. South Norwalk, Conn., July 10, 1912.

## GOOD PROSPECT IN FLORIDA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The chances for Republican success in Florida have never been better than at present. Since the campaign in 1898 the Republican party has had a steady growth, caused by the Democratic platform, that proved to be worthless, and the advancement of the country made under the leadership of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

The increased votes polled by President McKinley in 1898 showed Florida's appreciation of Republican principles. Mr. Roosevelt's popularity was not so great because of his appointment of "Joe" Lea, a negro, as collector of internal revenue at Jacksonville, Fla.

At the primaries last April the Democrats polled about 25,000 votes, which was their entire strength in the state, while Mr. Taft polled 10,544 votes at the election in 1908, which will leave him, with the weakening of the Democratic party, to gain only 7,000 votes to carry the state. With Mr. Bryan dominating the Democratic party to the disgust of all Floridians, a Presidential nominee unsatisfactory to most Democrats, while Democrats and Republicans alike speak well of Mr. Taft's administration, the state would be easily carried for Taft. That may be assisted by a united front for President Taft in Florida is the wish of a subscriber.

## LAKE BUTLER, FLA., July 9, 1912.

## A ROOSEVELT MAN'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your diatribes and invectives daily hurled at Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and the National Progressive party are neither ingenious in conception nor logical in conclusion, and are likely to prove boomerangs to the projectors and an injury to the paper that publishes them. You know, and every citizen of the Republic knows, that the recent proceedings at Chicago were crooked; that the nomination of Taft was not honestly acquired, and that your apologies for the mischievous irregularities of the bosses are disingenuous and misleading.

The caricatures and innuendoes set forth in the editorial entitled "A Progressive Party" in to-day's Tribune against a new recruit from the Democratic fold to the new party was neither polite nor in good taste. You have no knowledge of this aged man's previous character that would warrant the abuse you give him. The privilege to change our ideas of government—or our relation to it—is a prerogative that no one can deny. We were none of us always Republicans.

I had the honor as a plain private citizen of adding my name to the roll of the first club (corner of Broadway and Grand street) and have carried a banner and voted

his papers and I was amused when he told me that none of the questions for which he had prepared himself had been asked, but others that were "just as hard."

Novice (with great determination after an attempt) "I'll stay here till I hit this ball."

Caddy-Weel, you can get some little lad to hand yer sticks, for this is ma bath night.—Punch.

## INDEED THERE IS.

[Association of International "Bull Students" (Nonsense) as resolution declares there is no such thing as hell fire.]

Let Bible students have their say: Hell fire is here, and here to stay;

We note it in our politics: The hell display of many tricks;

We note it in the stores where we buy needs for all the family;

We note it in the grocer and the pawn We get because it doesn't rain;

We note it in the fiery clang: Hell fire now obsolete? Absurd!

Why, arguments are felt, seen, heard; For with the heat a hundred hell We get it here—don't you to die;

And they may vote 'till hell fire's cold 'Till changing us—we can't be told.

J. G. C.

The young man wanted an understanding before he proposed.

"Can you wash dishes?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," said the girl. "Can you wipe 'em?"

He didn't propose.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"America" calls attention to the fact that the New York State Socialists have named a full state ticket, attacking old parties and giving "special attention" to Theodore Roosevelt's party. The ticket includes a magazine writer, a clothing cutter, a teacher, an expert accountant, a jeweler, a lawyer and a dentist. The party strongly recommends that the campaign should take advantage of the next few weeks to reach the people before they become intoxicated with their worship."

Mrs. Dushaway—Your husband complains that you never allow him to exercise his own judgment.

Mrs. Liddle—Nonsense! I let him see on all his own bottoms.—Philadelphia Record.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran and Mr. and Mrs. Shane Leslie have left the former's country place at Fort Washington, Long Island, for an automobile trip to Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie will sail from Montreal for England within a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, who went abroad several weeks ago, will not return to New York until the fall.

Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler sailed for Europe yesterday on board the America to pass the remainder of the summer in England and on the Continent.

Mrs. L. Graeme Scott, of Farnborough, Hants, England, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Russell, at Southampton, Long Island.

Mrs. Edgar H. Booth left the city yesterday for Manchester, Mass., where she will be the guest for a short time of Mrs. Walter Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven sailed for Europe yesterday to spend the remainder of the summer abroad.

## SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Newport, July 11.—The reservations of boxes for the horse show, which opens on Labor Day at the Casino, are being made. Thirty-seven of the boxes already have been reserved by members of the summer colony.

Among those registering at the Casino this morning were W. K. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pendleton, Robert K. Monroe and Miss Kate Meredith, of New York, and Peter Schutter, of Chicago, guest of Dr. and Mrs. John Ridgion; R. K. Dougherty, of New York, a guest of Benjamin Thaw; Miss Eleanor Rodker, of East Greenwich, guest of Miss Grosvenor; Miss Simmes Nowell and Miss North, of Newport; Mrs. Joseph E. Mayer, of Boston; Mrs. A. L. Campbell, of New York, guest of Mrs. Pembroke Jones; Miss Estelle Clark, of New Jersey, and S. Sloan Durfee, of New York, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss; B. P. Jennings, Boston; Miss Leach, Pittsburgh; Miss Cortazzo, Newport, and her guest, Baroness de Granges, of Italy; and Miss Cullom, of Meadville, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. William Murray have returned here from Larchmont.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bailey, of Larchmont, will arrive in Newport to-morrow to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Murray.

Baron de Bode, military attaché of the Russian Embassy, has taken up his residence at Jamestown for the season.

The steam yacht Narada left for New York yesterday to meet Henry Walters, her owner.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind has returned to Newport from Philadelphia.

Elisba Dyer has returned from New York. Mrs. Julian McCarthy Little and Mrs.

at every election since the early 80's, and always for the Republican ticket. Freeman's was our first campaign, and Taft's the last (Presidential), and now, after six years of faithful service and loyalty to the National Progressives? The Tribune was my father's paper from the start, and Horace Greeley was his idol in politics, and it has been my paper since I came to New York, on June 15, 1883, and I still regard it as the cleanest and most reliable news and literary daily, and hope to have it for a companion of my life. But I am still much of a boy, and the diabolical trickery of the petting crowd that are now in control. And now, in my eighteenth year, I shall work and vote for Theodore Roosevelt and reform as the wisest, most honorable and most worthy of the trio of candidates now before the people. It is not even thought that you will put in an old soldier in the ranks against uncanny and unworthy criticism of those that choose to think differently from what the old parties think and have the courage of their convictions. HUBBARD H. GIBSON. Bayonne, N. J., July 10, 1912.

## ANOTHER KING IN A COAL PIT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your London cable correspondent says in to-day's Tribune: "Yesterday, for the first time in history, a British monarch descended into a coal pit."

From Note IV, Vol. II, of "The Fortunes of Nigel," I quote the following: "The fourth of King James I for his personal safety were often obliged to wear a stout iron coat, and having been induced to descend into a coal pit on the coast of Pife, he was conducted a little away under the sea and brought to daylight again on a small island. . . . down which a shaft had been sunk. James, who conceived his life or liberty aimed at. . . instead of admiring the unexpected change of scene, cried 'Treason!' with all his might, and could not be pacified."

King George seems not to have felt any terrors of timidity. At any rate, if he did feel them he was man enough to withhold giving them cowardly expression.

ADDISON BALLARD. Pittsfield, Mass., July 10, 1912.

## NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS.

New York, Baltimore and Chicago are now in a position to rejoice that it was not necessary to sacrifice a beloved Mayor on the altar of national ambition.—Washington Star.

A New York man says no one can live happily on less than \$5,000 a year. Another comment that might be made is that no one could live happily with the average New Yorker on twice five thousand a year.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A "cop" who is a son of one of the oldest families in America and heir to \$10,000,000 is the proud possessor of a New York Police Department. In the person of Rinslander, Commissioner of Police, Waldo has a commission of captain in the army, served four years in the Philippines and is a member of New York's most exclusive clubs.—Detroit Journal.

It is reported that the waiters and the hotel-keepers in New York have come together. Yet people will still persist in going to New York.—Cleveland Leader.

Now that New York has made a beginning, giving a man \$10 for crossing his legs in a crowded car, let the good work go on.—Boston Globe.

## KAISERIN TO VISIT ENGLAND.

Berlin, July 11.—It is reported that the German Empress, the state of whose health has caused anxiety, will visit England in the fall to recuperate.

## People and Social Incidents.

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Ogden Golet, who has been at the St. Regis since her return from Europe early in the week, will leave town to-day for Newport, where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, who are now at their place at Princeton, N. J., will spend next month at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Richard Irwin has gone to Newport, where she will be the guest for some time of Mrs. W. Storrs Wells.

Mrs. Henry Burden arrived in the city yesterday from her country place at Casanova, and is at the Gotham for a few days.

Miss Helen Miller Gould, with her niece, Margaret and Dorothy Gould, will leave Irvington, N. Y., for the Catskills on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Le Boutillier, 20, have left their place at Westbury, Long Island, and have gone to Narragansett Pier for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran and Mr. and Mrs. Shane Leslie have left the former's country place at Fort Washington, Long Island, for an automobile trip to Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie will sail from Montreal for England within a few days.